CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

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I. FACILITY/DISCHARGE INFORMATION

1. This Order (hereafter, General Permit) is intended to authorize discharges of treated or untreated groundwater generated from permanent, temporary dewatering operations or other applicable wastewater discharges not specifically covered in other general NPDES permit. Discharges from facilities to waters of the United States that do not cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an in-stream excursion above any applicable state or federal Water quality objectives/criteria or cause acute or chronic toxicity in the receiving water are authorized discharge in accordance with the conditions set forth in this Order.

II. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

A. Eligibility Criteria

1. This order covers discharges to surface waters of treated or untreated groundwater from dewatering operations and other wastewaters.

2. To be covered under this Order, a discharger must:

   a. Demonstrate that pollutant concentrations in the discharge shall not cause violation of any applicable water quality objective for the receiving waters, including discharge prohibitions;

   b. Demonstrate that discharge shall not exceed the water quality criteria for toxic pollutants (Attachment B and Part V of this Order), and there shall be no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above the criteria.

   c. Perform reasonable potential analysis using a representative sample of groundwater or wastewater to be discharged. The sample shall be analyzed and the data compared to the water quality screening criteria for the constituents listed on Attachment A to determine the most appropriate permit. If the analytical test results exceeds the water quality screening criteria listed on Attachment A, then a reasonable potential for discharge of toxics shall be considered to exist.

      i. If the analytical test results of the discharge show that only petroleum products or only volatile organic compounds (VOCs) exceed the water quality screening criteria listed on Attachment A, then the discharger may not be enrolled under this Order, but will be enrolled under Regional Board Order Nos. R4-2007-0021 or R4-2007-0022, as appropriate.

      ii. If the analytical test results of the discharge show that petroleum products, VOCs and other toxics exceed the water quality screening criteria listed on Attachment A, then the discharger will be enrolled under this permit and treatment of the groundwater will be required for discharge.

      iii. If the analytical test results of the discharge show that toxics are below the screening levels in Attachment A, then the discharger will be enrolled under this permit and treatment of the groundwater for toxics will not be required for discharge.

d. The discharge shall not cause acute nor chronic toxicity in receiving waters;

e. If necessary, the discharge shall pass through a treatment system designed and operated to reduce the concentration of contaminants to meet the effluent limitations of this Order; and

f. The discharger shall be able to comply with the terms or provisions of this General Permit.

3. New discharges and existing discharges regulated under existing general or individual permits, which meet the eligibility criteria, may be regulated under this Order.

4. For the purpose of renewal of existing individual NPDES permits with this General Permit, provided that all the conditions of this General Permit are met, renewal is effective upon issuance of a notification by the Executive Officer and issuance of a new monitoring program.

5. When an individual NPDES permit with more specific requirements is issued to a discharger, the applicability of this Order to that discharger is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit.

B. Ineligibility

The discharge of wastewater contaminated with toxic pollutants with no effluent limitations in this permit are not eligible for enrollment under this General Permit.

C. Authorization

To be authorized to discharge under this Order, the discharger must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) in accordance with the requirements of Part D of this Order. Upon receipt of the application, the Executive Officer shall determine the applicability of this Order to such a discharge. If the discharge is eligible, the Executive Officer shall notify the discharger that the discharge is authorized under the terms and conditions of this Order and prescribe an appropriate monitoring and reporting program. For new discharges, the discharge shall not commence until receipt of the Executive Officer's written determination of eligibility for coverage under this general permit or until an individual NPDES permit is issued by the Regional Board.

D. Notice of Intent

1. Deadline for Submission

a. Renewal of permits of existing dischargers covered under individual permits that meet the eligibility criteria and have submitted a NOI will consist of a letter of determination from the Executive Officer of coverage under this Order.

b. Existing dischargers covered under Order No. R4-2003-0111 will be sent a NOI form that must be completed and returned to the Regional Board within 60 days of receipt; otherwise permit coverage may be revoked. Existing dischargers enrolling under this Order are required to collect a representative groundwater/wastewater sample and analyze it for all the

constituents listed on Attachment A. Dischargers shall conduct this analysis and submit the result with a NOI, otherwise the existing authorization may be terminated. If the analytical sample result of any constituent other than those listed in Item V. of this Order exceeds the water quality screening criteria listed on Attachment A, the discharge will be considered ineligible for enrollment under this permit. However, the discharge will be enrolled under other appropriate general permit, and then, the existing coverage under this general permit will be terminated. Existing discharges that has been enrolled under the existing permit within the last one year can re-submit the analytical data used for their initial enrollment with their NOI.

c. New dischargers shall file a complete application at least 45 days before commencement of the discharge.

2. Forms for Report of Waste Discharge

a. Dischargers shall use the NOI Form or appropriate USEPA Forms.

b. The discharger, upon request, shall submit any additional information that the Executive Officer deems necessary to determine whether the discharge meets the criteria for coverage under this Order, to prescribe an appropriate monitoring and reporting program, or both.

c. The discharger must obtain and analyze (using appropriate methods) a representative sample of the groundwater to be treated and discharged under this Order. The analytical method used shall be capable of achieving a detection limit at or below the minimum level, otherwise, a written explanation shall be provided. The analytical result shall be submitted with the NPDES application. The data shall be tabulated and shall include the results for every constituent listed on Attachment A.

d. The following should be included with the NOI Form:

i. The feasibility study on reuse and/or alternative disposal methods of the wastedwater;

ii. Description of the treatment system;

iii. The type of chemicals that will be used (if any) during the operation and maintenance of the treatment system;

iv. Flow diagram of the influent to the discharge point; and

v. Preventive maintenance procedures and schedule for the treatment system.

vi. **Creekside construction dewatering operations.** Creekside construction dewatering operations for the purposes of this permit are defined as the dewatering of groundwater (1) where the dewatering is necessary during construction operations and (2) where the groundwater has a direct hydrologic connection with, and

similar mineral chemistry for TDS, chloride and sulfate to, the surface waterbody to which it will be discharged. For creekside construction dewatering operations, the following additional information shall be submitted with the ROWD.

i. Best Management Practices (BMPs) for preventing degradation of water quality or impairment of receiving water beneficial uses,

ii. Demonstration of direct hydrologic connection and similar water chemistry between the groundwater and the surface water body must be substantiated with hydrogeological and analytical data, and certified by registered hydrogeologist. Water isotope tracing and other geophysical techniques may be used to demonstrate hydrologic connectivity. In addition, when feasible evidence of the physical connection between the groundwater and the surface water body could be demonstrated by stream depletion or drawdown by test well dewatering operation,

iii. The treatment system to be used for removing toxic compounds from the wastewater (if applicable),

iv. A demonstration that the discharger has considered sewering, re-use, or other discharge options and that it is infeasible to discharge to the sanitary sewer system, to re-use the dewatered groundwater/wastewater, or to otherwise lawfully discharge the dewatered groundwater/wastewater.

e. Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Division 3, Chapter 9, Article (1)(A), section 2200, *Annual Fee Schedule,* requires that all discharges subject to a specific general permit shall pay the same annual fee.

1. Notice of Termination

Dischargers shall submit a Notice of Termination or Transfer (NOTT) when coverage under this General Permit is no longer needed. An NOTT contains the Waste Discharge Identification Number (WDID), the name and address of the owner of the facility, and is signed and dated by the owner certifying that the Dischargers associated with Permit No. CAG994004 have been eliminated or that there has been a change in ownership. Upon submission, the Discharger is no longer authorized to discharge wastewater associated with this General Permit.

2. Change of Ownership

Coverage under this Order may be transferred in case of change of ownership of land or discharge facility provided the existing discharger notifies the Executive Officer at least 30 days before the proposed transfer date, and the notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new dischargers containing a specific

date of transfer of coverage, responsibility for compliance with this Order, and liability between them.

III. FINDINGS

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (hereinafter Regional Water Board), finds:

A. Background

1. On August 7, 2003, the Regional Board adopted Order No. R4-2003-0111 General NPDES Permit No. CAG994004-Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges from construction and project dewatering to surface waters. This General Permit expires on August 7, 2008. Approximately 281 dischargers are enrolled under this General Permit. This Order now renews the requirements of this General Permit.

2. On September 22, 1989, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) granted the State of California, through the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) and the Regional Boards, the authority to issue general National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) parts 122 and 123.

3. 40 CFR section 122.28 provides for issuance of general permits to regulate a category of point sources if the sources:

   a. Involve the same or substantially similar types of operations;
   b. Discharge the same type of waste;
   c. Require the same type of effluent limitations or operating conditions;
   d. Require similar monitoring; and
   e. Are more appropriately regulated under a general permit rather than individual permits.

4. General waste discharge requirements and NPDES permits enable Regional Board staff to expedite the processing of requirements, simplify the application process for dischargers, better utilize limited staff resources, and avoid the expense and time involved in repetitive public noticing, hearings, and permit adoptions.

B. Facility and Discharge Description

1. Discharges covered under this permit include treated or untreated groundwater generated from permanent or temporary dewatering operations or other appropriate wastewater discharge not specifically covered in other general NPDES permit. In addition, this permit covers discharge from cleanup of contaminated sites where other project specific General Permits may not be appropriate, such as groundwater impacted by metals and/or other toxic compounds. This permit also covers discharges from dewatering operations in the vicinity of creeks where surface waters and groundwaters are hydrologically connected and have similar water chemistry. Creekside discharges which qualify under this permit will not be required to comply with the waterbody specific limitations for total dissolved solids (TDS), sulfate or chloride. The purpose of this approach to regulating creekside discharges is to avoid requiring a discharger to treat a surface waterbody to lower

than naturally occurring, background, mineral content. In such circumstance, cycling the extracted creekside water back into the waterbody would not cause any decrease in the quality of the waterbody or degradation.

2. Wastewater discharge from permanent or temporary dewatering activities include, but are not limited to the following:

   a. Treated or untreated wastewater from permanent or temporary construction dewatering operations
   b. Groundwater pumped as a aid in the containment and/or cleanup of contaminant plume
   c. Groundwater extracted during short-term and long-term pumping/aquifer tests
   d. Groundwater generated from well drilling, construction or development and purging of wells
   e. Equipment decontamination water
   f. Subterranean seepage dewatering
   g. Incidental collected stormwater from basements

3. Other wastewater discharges covered by this permit include process and non-process wastewater that meet the eligibility criteria and could not be covered under other specific general NPDES permit.

4. To enroll under this general permit, a discharger must certify that there is no reasonable potential for pollutants other than those regulated by this permit to be in the discharge. Existing and new dischargers enrolling under this permit are required to collect a representative groundwater or wastewater sample and analyze it for all the constituents listed on Attachment A. Existing dischargers shall conduct this analysis and submit the result with a Notice of Intent Form, otherwise the existing authorization will be terminated.

5. Pursuant to section 2, Article X, California Constitution, and section 275 of the California Water Code on preventing waste and unreasonable use of waters of the state, this Regional Board encourages, wherever practical, water conservation and/or re-use of wastewater. To obtain coverage under this Order, the discharger shall first investigate the feasibility of conservation, land disposal and/or reuse of the wastewater.

6. This Regional Board adopted *Waste Discharge Requirements for Municipal Storm Water and Urban Runoff Discharges within the County of Los Angeles* contained in Order No. 01-182 [NPDES No. CAS614001] and *Waste Discharge Requirements for Municipal Stormwater and Urban Runoff Discharges within Ventura County Flood Control District, County of Ventura, and the Cities of Ventura County* contained in Order No. 00-108 [NPDES No. CAS004002] on July 15, 1996, and July 27, 2000, respectively. These Orders prohibit non-stormwater discharges to storm drain systems unless they are covered by separate NPDES permits. This prohibition, in general, does not apply to rising groundwater, uncontaminated groundwater infiltration discharges, discharges from potable water distribution system releases[1], foundation and footing drains discharges, and water from crawl

[1] "Potable Water Distribution Systems Releases" means sources of flows from drinking water storage, supply and distribution systems including flows from system failures, pressure releases, system maintenance, distribution line

space pumps. The municipality may allow discharge of these types of discharges into the storm drain system. However, the municipality or the Regional Board may prohibit these discharges if they are determined to cause, or threaten to cause, degradation of water quality, violation of water quality objectives, cause nuisance and/or impair beneficial uses of receiving waters.

C. Legal Authorities

This Order is issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as a NPDES permit for point source discharges from this facility to surface waters. This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13260).

D. Background and Rationale for Requirements

The Regional Water Board developed the requirements of this Order based on information submitted as part of the applications for several like facilities, through monitoring and reporting programs, and through special studies and the following information.

1. The effluent limitations for discharges covered under this permit are calculated assuming no dilution. For most practical purposes, discharges from facilities covered under this permit do not flow directly into receiving water with significant flow volume to consider dilution credit or to allocate a mixing zone. Most discharges flows to storm drain systems that discharge to creeks and streams. Many of these creeks and streams are dry during the summer months. Therefore, for many months of the year, these discharges may represent all or nearly all of the flow in some portions of the receiving creeks or streams. These discharges therefore have the potential to recharge groundwaters protected as drinking waters.

   An exception to this policy may be applied based on approved mixing zone study and based on demonstration of compliance with water quality objectives in the receiving water as prescribed in the Basin Plan. This exception process is more appropriate for an individual permit, and would not be appropriate for a general permit, that should be protective of most stringent water quality objectives and beneficial uses. If discharger requests that a dilution credit be included in the computation of effluent limit or that a mixing zone be allowed, an individual permit will be required. However, if no mixing zone is proposed, this general permit provides coverage for all discharges to receiving water bodies in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties.

2. This order regulates the discharge of groundwater that may or may not be impacted by toxic compounds and/or conventional pollutants.

testing, fire hydrant flow testing; and flushing and dewatering of pipes, reservoirs, vaults, and minor non-invasive well maintenance activities not involving chemical addition(s). It does not include wastewater discharges from activities that occur at wellheads, such as well construction, well development (i.e., aquifer pumping tests, well purging, etc.), or major well maintenance.

Various biological, chemical, physical, thermal treatment systems could be employed to remove these toxic or conventional pollutants in groundwater to applicable permit limits. For example, air stripping, carbon absorption, chemical oxidation treatment systems could be used to remove volatile organic compounds in groundwater. Reverse osmosis, ion exchange, or pH adjustment could be used as treatment technologies to remove conventional pollutants and metals. Biological systems could be used to degrade or remove semi-volatile organic compounds. This permit does not provide specific treatment technologies for the universe of toxic compounds that could be found in groundwater. When treatment is required prior to discharge, dischargers will be required to submit schematics of treatment flow diagrams with descriptions of the treatment system including statements on the effectiveness of the system to achieve the applicable permit limits during the permit process.

3. This permit includes effluent limitations for metals in discharges from dewatering or other operations to both freshwater and saltwater. For purposes of this permit, saltwater is defined as waterbodies with saline, estuarine or marine beneficial use designations. Additional clarification for applying saltwater objectives is contained in the CTR. All other inland surface waters are considered freshwater. The toxicity of certain metals in freshwater including cadmium, chromium III, copper, lead, nickel, silver, and zinc is dependent on water hardness. The CTR expresses the objectives for these metals through equations where the hardness of the receiving water is a variable. To simplify the permitting process, it is necessary that fixed hardness values be used in these equations. This order requires the discharger to propose appropriate receiving water hardness or effluent hardness based on analytical results of receiving water or effluent samples. Upon approval of the Executive Officer, this hardness value will be used to determine the appropriate metal limitation from the appropriate table of limits (E. 2. b. i.) in the Order.

4. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDLs) for metals, nutrients and other toxic pollutants have been developed for various watersheds in Los Angeles and Ventura County Watersheds. Where ever applicable, Section V.B. of this Order prescribes appropriate TMDL for these pollutants. Generally where wet weather and dry weather TMDLs are specified this permit applies only dry weather TMDL to streamline the permitting process. However, where wet weather TMDL is specified and no dry weather TMDL is specified, then wet weather TMDL is specified in this permit. Receiving water with specified TMDL include Los Angeles River and tributaries (copper, cadmium, lead, zinc and silver), Ballona Creek and tributaries (copper, lead, zinc, and silver), San Gabriel River and tributaries (copper, lead, zinc, and silver), Calleguas Creek and tributaries and Mugu Lagoon (copper, nickel, lead, zinc, silver and pesticides). TMDL limitations will not be prescribed for discharges that show no reasonable potential for these constituents to be in the effluent above the applicable screening criteria. If Discharge can not meet these effluent limitations immediately, Discharger can apply for individual permit and seek a Time Schedule Order with interim limits for the pollutants of concern.

6. Because this Order is intended to serve as a general NPDES permit and covers discharges to all surface waters in the Los Angeles Region, the effluent limitations establish pursuant to this general order are established to protect the

most protective water quality objective for the surface water beneficial uses in the Los Angeles Region.

E. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of CEQA, Public Resources Code sections 21100-21177.

F. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at section 122.44, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations[2], require that permits include conditions meeting applicable technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The discharge authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with Part 125, section 125.3 of CWA.

G. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations

Section 301(b) of the CWA and section 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards.

Section 122.44(d)(1)(i) mandates that permits include effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at levels that have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, including numeric and narrative objectives within a standard. Where reasonable potential has been established for a pollutant, but there is no numeric criterion or objective for the pollutant, water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) must be established using: (1) USEPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; (2) an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) a calculated numeric water quality criterion, such as a proposed state criterion or policy interpreting the state's narrative criterion, supplemented with other relevant information, as provided in section 122.44(d)(1)(vi). The WQBELs are based on the Basin Plan, other State plans and policies, or USEPA water quality criteria which are taken from the California Toxics Rule (CTR). These requirements, as they are met, will protect and maintain existing beneficial uses of the receiving water. The attached fact sheet for this Order includes specific bases for the effluent limitations.

H. Water Quality Control Plans.

The Regional Water Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (hereinafter Basin Plan) on June 13, 1994, that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. In addition, the Basin Plan implements State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 88-63, which established state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply.

[2] All further statutory references are to title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations unless otherwise indicated.

1. Basin Plan. The Basin Plan contains water quality objectives for, and lists the beneficial uses of, specific water bodies (receiving waters) in the Los Angeles Region. Typical beneficial uses covered by this Order include the following:

   a. Inland surface waters above an estuary - municipal and domestic supply, industrial service and process supply, agricultural supply, groundwater recharge, freshwater replenishment, aquaculture, warm and cold freshwater habitats, inland saline water and wildlife habitats, water contact and noncontact recreation, fish migration, and fish spawning, preservation of rare and endangered species, preservation of biological habitats, and shellfish harvesting.

   b. Inland surface waters within and below an estuary - industrial service supply, marine and wetland habitats, estuarine and wildlife habitats, water contact and noncontact recreation, commercial and sport fishing, aquaculture, migration of aquatic organisms, fish migration, fish spawning, preservation of rare and endangered species, preservation of biological habitats, and shellfish harvesting.

   c. Coastal Zones (both nearshore and offshore) - industrial service supply, navigation, water contact and noncontact recreation, commercial and sport fishing, marine habitat, wildlife habitat, fish migration and spawning, shellfish harvesting, and rare, threatened, or endangered species habitat.

Requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan.

Total Maximum Daily Loads: Section 303(d) of the CWA requires states to identify specific water bodies where water quality standards are not expected to be met after implementation of technology-based effluent limitations on point sources. Los Angeles Region has been developing TMDLs for metals, nutrients and other toxic compounds. This Order implements approved and relevant TMDLs. Attachment B prescribes the limits for the pollutants that are waterbody specific. Detailed discussion on TMDLs is provided in the Attachment F.

2. The State Board adopted a *Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Thermal Plan) on May 18, 1972, and amended this plan on September 18, 1975.

3. The State Board adopted a *Water Quality Control Policy for the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* in May 1974 (Policy). The Policy contains narrative and numerical water quality objectives that are designed to prevent water quality degradation and protect beneficial uses in enclosed bays and estuaries.

The Policy also lists principles of management that include the State Board's goal to phase out all discharges (excluding cooling waters), particularly industrial process water, to enclosed bays and estuaries as soon as practicable. The waste described above is not considered an industrial process wastewater.

I. National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR)

USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995 and November 9, 1999. About forty criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, USEPA adopted the CTR. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the state. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain water quality criteria for priority pollutants.

J. State Implementation Policy

On March 2, 2000, the State Water Board adopted the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000 with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the USEPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Water Board in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000 with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the USEPA through the CTR. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the SIP on February 24, 2005 that became effective on July 13, 2005. The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives and provisions for chronic toxicity control. Requirements of this Order implement the SIP.

K. Compliance Schedules and Interim Requirements (Not Applicable)

L. Alaska Rule.

On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised State and Tribal water quality standards become effective for CWA purposes (40 CFR §131.21, 65 FR 24641, April 27, 2000). Under USEPA's new regulation (also known as the Alaska rule), new and revised standards submitted to USEPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30, 2000, may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by USEPA.

M. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants that are no more stringent than required by CWA. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements. Water quality-based effluent limitations have been scientifically derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards.

N. Antidegradation Policy

Section 131.12 of 40 CFR requires that State water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16, which incorporates the requirements of the federal antidegradation policy. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing quality of waters be maintained unless

degradation is justified based on specific findings. As discussed in detail in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F), the permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of 40 CFR §131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

O. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 CFR §122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. All effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order.

P. Endangered Species Act.

This Order does not authorize any act that results in the taking of a threatened or endangered species or any act that is now prohibited, or becomes prohibited in the future, under either the California Endangered Species Act (Fish and Game Code sections 2050 to 2097) or the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C.A. sections 1531 to 1544). This Order requires compliance with effluent limits, receiving water limits, and other requirements to protect the beneficial uses of waters of the state. The discharger is responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable Endangered Species Act.

Q. Monitoring and Reporting

Section 122.48 of 40 CFR requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Sections 13267 and 13383 of the CWC authorize the Regional Water Boards to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (hereinafter MRP) establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. This MRP is provided in Attachment E.

R. Standard and Special Provisions

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with section 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with section 122.42, are provided in Attachment D. The discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under section 122.42. The Regional Water Board has also included in this Order special provisions applicable to the Discharger. A rationale for the special provisions contained in this Order is provided in the attached Fact Sheet.

S. Provisions and Requirements Implementing State Law (Not Applicable)

T. Notification of Interested Parties.

The Regional Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe Waste Discharge Requirements for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Details of notification are provided in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F) of this Order.

U. Consideration of Public Comment.

The Regional Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge. Details of the Public Hearing are provided in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F) of this Order.

IV. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

A. The discharge of wastes other than those which meet eligibility requirements of this Order is prohibited unless the discharger obtains coverage under another general permit or an individual permit that regulates the discharge of such wastes.

B. Bypass or overflow of untreated or partially treated contaminated groundwater to waters of the State either at the treatment system or from any of the collection or transport systems or pump stations tributary to the treatment system is prohibited.

C. The discharge shall not cause, have a reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an in-stream excursion above any applicable criterion promulgated by USEPA pursuant to section 303 of the CWA, or water quality objective adopted by the State or Regional Board.

D. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high level radiological waste is prohibited.

E. The purposeful or knowing discharge of ploychlorinated biphenols (PCBs) is prohibited.

V. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

1. Discharge of an effluent from the outfall location(s) listed in the enrollment authorization factsheet in excess of the following limitations is prohibited. (In the authorization letter, when a discharger is enrolled under this permit, the Executive Officer shall list in the factsheet each constituent(s) from the appropriate limitations table(s) below that is applicable to the specific discharge).

a. <u>Limits applicable to discharges to freshwater or saltwater bodies</u>

i. <u>Table 1-General Constituents</u>

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations	
		Daily Maximum	Monthly Average
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	150	50
Turbidity	NTU	150	50
BOD_5 20°C	mg/L	30	20

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations	
		Daily Maximum	Monthly Average
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.1
Sulfides	mg/L	1.0	
Phenols	mg/L	1.0	
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1	
Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	mg/L	0.5	

ii. Table 2-Organic compounds

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limitations			
		Other Waters		MUN[3]	
		Daily Max	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max	Monthly Avg.
Volatile Organic Compounds					
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	1		0.34	0.17[4]
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L	5		1.2	0.6
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	200		200	
1,1-dichloroethane	µg/L	5		5	
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	6	3.2	0.11	0.057[4]
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	0.50		0.50	0.38[4]
1,2-dichloropropane	µg/L	5		1.1	0.52[4]
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	µg/L	10		10	
1,3-dichloropropylene	µg/L	0.5		0.5	
Acrolein	µg/L	100		100	
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	1.7	0.66	0.12	0.059[4]
Acetone	µg/L	700		700	
Benzene	µg/L	1.0		1.0	
Bromoform	µg/L	720	360	8.6	4.3
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	0.5		0.5	0.25
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	30		30	
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	68	34	0.81	0.40[4]
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	92	46	1.1	0.56
Chloroethane	µg/L	100		100	
Chloroform	µg/L	100		100	
Methyl ethyl ketone	µg/L	700		700	
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	700		700	

[3] MUN refers to discharges to those waterbodies designated MUN (Municipal and Domestic Supply) identified in the Basin Plan with an "E" or and "I" designation.

[4] If the reported detection level is greater than the effluent limit for this constituent, then a non-detect using ML detection is deemed to be in compliance.

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limitations			
		Other Waters		MUN[3]	
		Daily Max	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max	Monthly Avg.
Ethylene dibromide	µg/L	0.05		0.05	
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	5		5	
Methylbromide	µg/L	10		10	
Methylchloride	µg/L	3		3	
Methylene chloride	µg/L	3,200	1,600	9.5	4.7
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	5.0		1.6	0.8
Toluene	µg/L	150		150	
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	5.0		5.0	2.7
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	0.5		0.5	
Xylenes	µg/L	1750		1750	
Pesticides and PCBs					
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	0.0017	0.00084	0.0017	0.00083[4]
4,4'-DDE	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059	0.0012	0.00059[4]
Aldrin	µg/L	0.00028	0.00014	0.00027	0.00013[4]
alpha-BHC	µg/L	0.026	0.013	0.0079	0.0039[4]
beta-BHC	µg/L	0.092	0.046	0.028	0.014
Endosulfan Sulfate	µg/L	480	240	220	110
Endrin Aldehyde	µg/L	1.6	0.81	1.5	0.76
Gamma-BHC	µg/L	0.12	0.063	0.039	0.019[4]
PCBs	µg/L	0.00034	0.00017	0.00034	0.00017[4]
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds					
1,2 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	600		600	
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	1.1	0.54	0.081	0.040[4]
1,3 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	5,200	2,600	800	400
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	5		5	
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	13	6.5	4.3	2.1[4]
2,4-Dichlorophenol	µg/L	1600	790	190	93
2,4-Dimethylphenol	µg/L	4,600	2,300	1100	540
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	28,000	14,000	140	70
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	18	9.1	0.23	0.11[4]
2-Chloronaphthalene	µg/L	8,600	4,300	3,400	1,700
2-Chlorophenol	µg/L	800	400	241	120
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	1540	765	26.9	13.4
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	0.16	0.077	0.088	0.04[4]
Acenaphthene	µg/L	5,400	2,700	2,400	1,200
Anthracene	µg/L	220,000	110,000	19,000	9,600
Benzidine	µg/L	0.0011	0.00054	0.00025	0.00012[4]
Benzo(a)Anthracene	µg/L	0.098	0.049	0.0089	0.0044[4]
Benzo(a)Pyrene	µg/L	0.098	0.049	0.0089	0.0044[4]
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	µg/L	0.098	0.049	0.0089	0.0044[4]

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limitations			
		Other Waters		MUN[3]	
		Daily Max	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max	Monthly Avg.
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	µg/L	0.098	0.049	0.0089	0.0044[4]
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	µg/L	2.8	1.4	0.063	0.031[4]
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	µg/L	340,000	170,000	2,800	1,400
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	11	5.9	3.7	1.8[4]
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	µg/L	10,000	5,200	6,000	3,000
Chrysene	µg/L	0.098	0.049	0.0089	0.0044[4]
Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	µg/L	0.098	0.049	0.0089	0.0044[4]
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	240,000	120,000	46,000	23,000
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	5,800,000	2,900,000	629,000	313,000
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	µg/L	24,000	12,000	5,400	2,700
Fluoranthene	µg/L	740	370	600	300
Fluorene	µg/L	28,000	14,000	2,600	1,300
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	0.0016	0.00077	0.0015	0.00075[4]
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	100	50	0.89	0.44[4]
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	34,000	17,000	480	240
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	18	8.9	3.8	1.9
Indeno(1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	µg/L	0.098	0.049	0.0088	0.0044[4]
Isophorone	µg/L	1200	600	17	8.4
Naphthalene	µg/L	21		21	
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	3,800	1,900	34	17
N-Nitrosodimethyl amine (NDMA)	µg/L	16	8.1	0.0014	0.00069[4]
N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	µg/L	2.8	1.4	0.011	0.005[4]
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	32	16	10	5.0
Phenol	µg/L	1,000	no limit	1,000	no limit
Pyrene	µg/L	22,000	11,000	1930	960
Miscellaneous					
Asbestos	fib/L	no limit	no limit	14,000,000	7,000,000
Di-isopropyl ether (DIPE)	µg/L	0.8	0	0.8[4]	
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	3		3	
Perchlorate	µg/L	6		6	
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	µg/L	0.000000028	0.000000014	0.000000026	0.000000013[4]
Tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)	µg/L	12		12	
Total petroleum hydrocarbons	µg/L	100		100	

b. <u>Limits applicable to discharges to freshwater waterbodies where no TMDLs has been established</u>

i. Table 3-Hardness-dependent metals

Hardness (mg/L)	up to 200		200 – 300		300 and above	
	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.
Cadmium	2.8	5	4.1	5	5	5
Copper	10.4	20.8	16.6	33.3	22.1	44.4
Lead	4.4	8.7	8.3	16.7	12.8	25.6
Nickel	60	100	90	100	100	100
Silver	4.0	8.1	10	20	20	41
Zinc	86	170	130	260	170	350

ii. Table 4-Other compounds

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations			
		Other Waters		MUN[3]	
		Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.
Metals					
Antimony	µg/L	6		6	
Arsenic	µg/L	10		10	
Beryllium	µg/L	4		4	
Chromium III	µg/L	50		50	
Chromium VI	µg/L	16	8	16	8
Cyanide	µg/L	8.5	4.2	8.5	4.2[5]
Mercury	µg/L	0.1	0.05[4]	0.1	0.05[5]
Selenium	µg/L	8	4	8	4
Thallium	µg/L	13	6	3.4	1.7
Organic Compounds					
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	1.5	0.73	0.56	0.28[5]
Chlordane	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059	0.0012	0.00057[5]
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059	0.0012	0.00059[5]
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00028	0.00014	0.00028	0.00014[5]
alpha-Endosulfan	µg/L	0.092	0.046	0.092	0.046[5]
beta-Endosulfan	µg/L	0.092	0.046	0.092	0.046[5]
Endrin	µg/L	0.059	0.029	0.059	0.029[5]
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.00042	0.00021	0.00042	0.00021[5]
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	0.00022	0.00011	0.00020	0.00010[5]
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.0015	0.00075	0.0015	0.00073[5]

c. Limits applicable to discharges to freshwater waterbodies where TMDLs has been established

[5] If the reported detection level is greater than the effluent limit for this constituent, then a non detect using ML detection is deemed to be in compliance.

iii. Table 5-Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metals TMDL

Reach	Units	Copper		Lead		Zinc		Selenium		Cadmium	
		Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.
Reach 5 and 6	µg/L	30	15	19	9.5			5	2.5	3.1	1.6
Reach 4	µg/L	26	13	10	5					3.1	1.6
Reach 3 above LA-Glendale WRP and Verdugo	µg/L	23	11.5	12	6					3.1	1.6
Reach 3 below LA-Glendale WRP	µg/L	26	13	12	6					3.1	1.6
Burbank Western Channel (above WRP)	µg/L	26	13	14.	7					3.1	1.6
Burbank Western Channel (below WRP)	µg/L	19	9.5	9.1	4.5					3.1	1.6
Reach 2 and Arroyo Seco	µg/L	22	11	11	5.5					3.1	1.6
Reach 1	µg/L	23	11.5	12	6					3.1	1.6
Compton Creek	µg/L	19	9.5	8.9	4.5					3.1	1.6
Rio Hondo Rch. 1	µg/L	13	12.5	5.0	2.5	131	65.5			3.1	1.6

ii. Table 6-Ballona Creek and Tributaries Metals TMDL

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations	
		Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.
Metals			
Copper	µg/L	24	12.5
Lead	µg/L	13	6.5
Selenium	µg/L	5	2.5
Zinc	µg/L	304	152

iii Table 7-San Gabriel River and its Tributaries

Reach	Units	Copper		Lead		Zinc		Selenium	
		Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.
Reach 1	µg/L	18	9					5	2.5
Reach 2	µg/L			166	83			5	2.5
Coyote Creek	µg/L	20	10	106	53	158	79		
Estuary	µg/L	3.7	1.8						

iv. Table 8-Calleguas Creek, its Tributaries and Mugu Lagoon

Reach	Units	Copper		Nickel		Selenium	
		Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.	Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.
1-Mabu Lagoon	µg/L	----	5.6	----	8.2	----	----
2- Calleguas Creek South	µg/L	----	13.7	----	8.2	----	----
3- Revolon Slough	µg/L	----	27	----	149	----	----
4- Calleguas Creek North	µg/L	----	3.7	----	8.3	----	5
5-Beardsley Channel	µg/L	----	3.7	----	8.3	----	5
6-Arroyo Las Posas	µg/L	----	----	----	----	----	----
7-Arroyo Simi	µg/L	----	----	----	----	----	----
8-Tapo Canyon	µg/L	----	----	----	----	----	----
9-Conejo Creek	µg/L	----	29.1	----	160	----	----
10-Hill Canyon reach of Conejo Creek	µg/L	----	29.1	----	160	----	----
11-Arroyo Santa Rosa	µg/L	----	29.1	----	160	----	----
12-North Fork Conejo Creek	µg/L	----	29.1	----	160	----	----
13-Arroyo Conejo (S.Fork Conejo Cr)	µg/L	----	29.1	----	160	----	----

Table 9-TMDL for Organochloride (OC) Pesticides, Polycholrinated Biphenyls (PCBs) in Calleguas Creek, Its Tributaries, and Magu Lagoon

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations	
		Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.
Chlordane	ng/L	1.2	0.59[5]
4,4-DDD	ng/L	1.7	0.84[5]
4,4-DDE	ng/L	1.2	0.59[5]
4,4-DDT	ng/L	1.2	0.59[5]
Dleldrin	ng/L	0.28	0.14[5]
PCBs	ng/L	0.34	0.17[5]
Toxaphene	ng/L	0.33	0.16[5]

d. Table 10-Limits applicable to discharges to saltwater waterbodies

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations	
		Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations	
		Daily Max.	Monthly Avg.
Metals			
Antimony	µg/L	6	
Arsenic	µg/L	10	5
Beryllium	µg/L		
Cadmium	µg/L	5	
Chromium III	µg/L	50	
Chromium VI	µg/L	82	41
Copper	µg/L	5.8	2.9
Cyanide	µg/L	1.0	0.50[5]
Lead	µg/L	14	7
Mercury	µg/L	0.1	0.05[5]
Nickel	µg/L	14	6.7
Selenium	µg/L	120	58
Silver	µg/L	2.2	1.1
Thallium	µg/L	13	6
Zinc	µg/L	95	47
Organic Compounds			
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	13	6.4
Chlordane	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059[5]
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059[5]
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00028	0.00014[5]
Alpha-Endosulfan	µg/L	0.014	0.0071[5]
Beta-Endosulfan	µg/L	0.014	0.0071[5]
Endrin	µg/L	0.0038	0.0019[5]
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.00042	0.00021[5]
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	0.00022	0.00011[5]
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.00033	0.00016[5]

2. The pH of the discharge shall at all times be within the range of 6.5 and 8.5.

3. The temperature of the discharge shall not exceed 86°F.

4. Attachment B establishes the applicable effluent limits for mineral and nitrogen constituents for discharges covered by this Order. The discharge of an effluent with mineral and nitrogen constituents in excess of applicable limits established in Attachment B is prohibited. In the letter of determination, the Executive Officer shall indicate the watershed/stream reach limitations in Attachment B applicable to the particular discharge. Creekside construction dewatering discharges covered under Part D.2.d.vi are determined to have hydrologic connection and/or similar water chemistry between groundwater and surface water. Therefore, since the groundwater and surface water

are essentially the same, discharges qualified under creekside dewatering as approved by Executive Office are not required to comply with Attachment B (TDS, sulfate, chloride) except for nitrogen and boron.

5. Pass-through or uncontrollable discharges of PCBs shall not exceed daily average concentrations of 14 ng/L into fresh waters or 30 ng/L into estuarine waters.

6. The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that the average survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, with no single test less than 70% survival.

7. The discharge shall meet effluent limitations and toxic and effluent standards established pursuant to sections 301, 302, 304, 306, and 307 of the Clean Water Act, and amendments thereto.

C. Land Discharge Specifications

Not Applicable.

D. Reclamation Specifications

Not Applicable.

VI. RECEVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water Limitations

The discharge shall not cause the following to be present in receiving waters:

a. Toxic pollutants at concentrations that will bioaccumulate in aquatic life to levels that are harmful to aquatic life or human health.

b. Biostimulatory substances at concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.

c. Chemical substances in amounts that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.

d. Visible floating materials, including solids, liquids, foams, and scum.

e. Oils, greases, waxes, or other materials in concentrations that result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the receiving water or on objects in the water.

f. Suspended or settleable materials in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

g. Taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that alter the natural taste, odor, and/or color of fish, shellfish, or other edible aquatic resources; cause nuisance; or adversely affect beneficial uses.

h. Substances that result in increases of $BOD_5$20°C that adversely affect beneficial uses.

i. Fecal coliform concentration which exceed a log mean of 200 per 100 ml (based on a minimum of not less than five samples equally spaced over a 30-day period), any single sample shall not exceed 400 per 100 ml.

j. Concentrations of toxic substances that are toxic to, or cause detrimental physiological responses in, human, animal, or aquatic life.

2. The discharge shall not cause the following to occur in the receiving waters:

a. The dissolved oxygen to be depressed below:

WARM[1] designated waters	5 mg/L
COLD[1] designated waters	6 mg/L
COLD and SPWN[1] Designated waters	7 mg/L

[1] Beneficial Uses: WARM - Warm Freshwater Habitat; COLD - Cold Freshwater Habitat; SPWN - Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development.

b. The pH to be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5, and the ambient pH levels to be changed from natural conditions in inland waters more than 0.5 units or in estuaries more than 0.2 units.

c. The temperature at any time or place and within any given 24-hour period to be altered by more than 5°F above natural

temperature; but at no time be raised above 80°F for waters with a beneficial use of WARM (Warm Freshwater Habitat).

d. The turbidity to increase to the extent that such an increase causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses; such increase shall not exceed 20% when the natural turbidity is over 50 NTU or 10% when the natural turbidity is 50 NTU or less.

e. Residual chlorine in concentrations that persist and impairs beneficial uses.

f. Any individual pesticide or combination of pesticides in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses or increase pesticide concentration in bottom sediments or aquatic life.

3. The discharge shall not alter the color, create a visual contrast with the natural appearance, nor cause aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the receiving waters.

4. The discharge shall not degrade surface water communities and population including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.

5. The discharge shall not damage, discolor, nor cause formation of sludge deposits on flood control structures or facilities nor overload their design capacity.

6. The discharge shall not cause problems associated with breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.

B. Groundwater Limitations

Not Applicable.

VII. PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D of this Order.

2. The Discharger shall comply with the following provisions:

a. The Executive Officer may require any discharger authorized under this Order to apply for and obtain an individual NPDES permit with more specific requirements. The Executive Officer may require any discharger

authorized to discharge under this permit to apply for an individual permit only if the discharger has been notified in writing that a permit application is required. This notice shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form, a statement setting a deadline for the discharger to file the application, and a statement that on the effective date of the individual permit, the authority to discharge under this general permit is no longer applicable.

b. The discharger shall comply with all the applicable items of the *Standard Provisions and Reporting for Waste Discharge Requirements* (Standard Provisions), which are part of this general permit (Attachment D). If there is any conflict between provisions stated herein and the Standard Provisions, those provisions stated herein prevail.

c. Prior to application, the discharger shall submit for Executive Officer's approval the list of chemicals and proprietary additives that may affect the discharge, including rates/quantities of application, compositions, characteristics, and material safety data sheets, if any.

d. Oil or oily materials, chemicals, refuse, or other materials that may cause pollution in storm water and/or urban runoff shall not be stored or deposited in areas where they may be picked up by rainfall/urban runoff and discharged to surface waters. Any spill of such materials shall be contained, removed and cleaned immediately.

e. This Order neither exempts the discharger from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances that may be applicable, nor legalizes the waste disposal facility.

f. The discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems installed or used to achieve compliance with this Order.

h. Any discharge authorized under this Order may request to be excluded from the coverage of this Order by applying for an individual permit.

i. Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges from treatment facility, may subject the Discharger to administrative or civil liabilities, criminal penalties, and/or other enforcement remedies to ensure compliance. Additionally, certain violations may subject the Discharger to civil or criminal enforcement from

appropriate local, state, or federal law enforcement entities.

B. Monitoring and Reporting Program Requirements

The Executive Officer is herby authorized to prescribe a Monitoring and Reporting Program for each authorized discharger. The Discharger shall comply with the MRP accompanying the transmittal for enrollment under this General NPDES permit, and future revisions thereto. If there is any conflict between provisions stated in the MRP and the Regional Water Board Standard Provisions, those provisions stated in the MRP shall prevail.

C. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provision

a. This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. Reasons for modification may include new information on the impact of discharges regulated under this Order become available, promulgation of new effluent standards and/or regulations, adoption of new policies and/or water quality objectives, and/or new judicial decisions affecting requirements of this Order.

b. Pursuant to 40 CFR sections 122.62 and 122.63, this Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. Reasons for modification may include new information on the impact of discharges regulated under this Order become available, promulgation of new effluent standards and/or regulations, adoption of new policies and/or water quality objectives, and/or new judicial decisions affecting requirements of this Order. In addition, if receiving water quality is threatened due to discharges covered under this permit, this permit will be reopened to incorporate more stringent effluent limitations for the constituents creating the threat. TMDLs have not been developed for all the parameters and receiving waters on the 303(d) list. When TMDLs are developed this permit may be reopened to incorporate appropriate limits. In addition, if TMDL identifies that a particular discharge covered under this permit is a load that needs to be reduced; this permit will be reopened to incorporate appropriate TMDL based limit and/or to remove any applicable exemptions.

2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements

Not Applicable

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

Not Specified

4. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications

All owners or operators authorized discharge under the General Permit shall maintain and update, as necessary, a Groundwater Treatment System Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual to assure efficient and effective treatment of contaminated groundwater. The O&M Manual shall address, but not limited to, the following.

The O&M manual shall specify both normal operating and critical maximum or minimum values for treatment process variables including influent concentrations, flow rates, water levels, temperatures, time intervals, and chemical feed rates.

The O&M manual shall specify an inspection and maintenance schedule for active and reserve system and shall provide a log sheet format to document inspection observations and record completion of maintenance tasks.

The O&M manual shall include a Contingency and Notification Plan. The plan shall include procedures for reporting personnel to assure compliance with this General Permit, as well as authorization letters from the Executive Officer.

The O&M manual shall specify safeguards to prevent noncompliance with limitations and requirements of the General Permit resulting from equipment failure, power loss, vandalism, or ten-year return frequency rainfall.

5. Engineering Design Report

For all new dischargers and existing dischargers with significant changes made since prior submittals to the Regional Water Board, the NOI shall be accompanied by an Engineering Design Report that certifies the adequacy of each major component of the proposed treatment facility. The certification shall include an analysis, based on accepted engineering practice, which demonstrate that the treatment process and the physical design of the treatment components will ensure compliance with the prohibitions, effluent limitations, and other conditions of the General Permit. The report shall also certify that:

Adequate maintenance and testing schedule are included in the Groundwater Treatment System Treatment O&M Manual.

Sampling points are located where representative monitoring samples of process and discharge streams can be obtained. The design engineer shall affix her/his signature and engineering license number to this Engineering Design Reports.

7. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)

Not Applicable

8. Other Special Provisions

a. Expiration and Continuation of this Order

This Order expires on June 5, 2013; however, for those dischargers authorized to discharge under this Order, it shall continue in full force and effect until a new order is adopted. Notwithstanding Provision J (Expiration and Continuation of this Order) of Order No. R4-2003-0111, discharges regulated under Order No. R4-2003-0111 on or before sixtieth day of notification of adoption of this Order, that has submitted a completed NOI may continue under Order No. R4-2003-0111 until enrolled under this General Permit.

b. Reauthorization

Upon reissuance of a new general permit order, dischargers authorized under this Order shall file a Notice of Intent or a new Report of Waste Discharge within 60 days of notification by the Executive Officer.

c. Rescission

Except for enforcement purposes, Order No. R4-2003-0111, adopted by this Regional Board on August 7, 2003, is rescinded effective June 5, 2008.

9. Compliance Schedules

Not Applicable

VIII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

Compliance with the effluent limitations contained in section V of this Order will be determined as specified below:

A. General.

Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined in the MRP and Attachment A of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Regional and State Water Boards, the Discharger shall be deemed out of compliance with effluent limitations if the concentration of the priority pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reporting level (RL).

B. Multiple Sample Data.

When determining compliance with an AMEL for priority pollutants and more than one sample result is available, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) or "Not Detected" (ND). In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:

1. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, ranking the reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.

2. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both of the points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.

C. Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL).

If the average (or when applicable, the median determined by subsection B above for multiple sample data) of daily discharges over a calendar month exceeds the AMEL for a given parameter, this will represent a single violation, though the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that month for that parameter (e.g., resulting in 31 days of non-compliance in a 31-day month). If only a single sample is taken during the calendar month and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AMEL, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that calendar month. The Discharger will only be

considered out of compliance for days when the discharge occurs. For any one calendar month during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar month.

D. Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL).

If the average (or when applicable, the median determined by subsection B above for multiple sample data) of daily discharges over a calendar week exceeds the AWEL for a given parameter, this will represent a single violation, though the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that week for that parameter, resulting in 7 days of non-compliance. If only a single sample is taken during the calendar week and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AWEL, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that calendar week. The Discharger will only be considered out of compliance for days when the discharge occurs. For any one calendar week during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar week.

E. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL).

If a daily discharge <(or when applicable, the median determined by subsection B above for multiple sample data of a daily discharge)> exceeds the MDEL for a given parameter, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that 1 day only within the reporting period. For any 1 day during which no sample is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that day.

F. Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation.

If the analytical result of a single grab sample is lower than the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation for a parameter, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that single sample. Non-compliance for each sample will be considered separately (e.g., the results of two grab samples taken within a calendar day that both are lower than the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation would result in two instances of non-compliance with the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation).

G. Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation.

If the analytical result of a single grab sample is higher than the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation for a parameter, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that single sample. Non-compliance for each sample will be considered separately (e.g., the results of two grab samples taken within a calendar day that both exceed the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation

would result in two instances of non-compliance with the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation).

DEFINITIONS, ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

DEFINITIONS

Arithmetic Mean (μ), also called the average, is the sum of measured values divided by the number of samples. For ambient water concentrations, the arithmetic mean is calculated as follows:

Arithmetic mean = $\mu = \Sigma x / n$ where: Σx is the sum of the measured ambient water concentrations, and n is the number of samples.

Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL): the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL): the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week (Sunday through Saturday), calculated as the sum of

all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.

Daily Discharge: Daily Discharge is defined as either: (1) the total mass of the constituent discharged over the calendar day (12:00 am through 11:59 pm) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling (as specified in the permit), for a constituent with limitations expressed in units of mass or; (2) the unweighted arithmetic mean measurement of the constituent over the day for a constituent with limitations expressed in other units of measurement (e.g., concentration).

The daily discharge may be determined by the analytical results of a composite sample taken over the course of one day (a calendar day or other 24-hour period defined as a day) or by the arithmetic mean of analytical results from one or more grab samples taken over the course of the day.

For composite sampling, if 1 day is defined as a 24-hour period other than a calendar day, the analytical result for the 24-hour period will be considered as the result for the calendar day in which the 24-hour period ends.

Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ) are those sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL.

Dilution Credit is the amount of dilution granted to a discharge in the calculation of a water quality-based effluent limitation, based on the allowance of a specified mixing zone. It is calculated from the dilution ratio or determined through conducting a mixing zone study or modeling of the discharge and receiving water.

Effluent Concentration Allowance (ECA) is a value derived from the water quality criterion/objective, dilution credit, and ambient background concentration that is used, in conjunction with the coefficient of variation for the effluent monitoring data, to calculate a long-term average (LTA) discharge concentration. The ECA has the same meaning as waste load allocation (WLA) as used in U.S. EPA guidance (Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control, March 1991, second printing, EPA/505/2-90-001).

Enclosed Bays means indentations along the coast that enclose an area of oceanic water within distinct headlands or harbor works. Enclosed bays include all bays where the narrowest distance between the headlands or outermost harbor works is less than 75 percent of the greatest dimension of the enclosed portion of the bay. Enclosed bays include, but are not limited to, Humboldt Bay, Bodega Harbor, Tomales Bay, Drake's Estero, San Francisco Bay, Morro Bay, Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor, Upper and Lower Newport Bay, Mission Bay, and San Diego Bay. Enclosed bays do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Estimated Chemical Concentration is the estimated chemical concentration that results from the confirmed detection of the substance by the analytical method below the ML value.

Estuaries means waters, including coastal lagoons, located at the mouths of streams that serve as areas of mixing for fresh and ocean waters. Coastal lagoons and mouths of streams that are temporarily separated from the ocean by sandbars shall be considered estuaries. Estuarine waters shall be considered to extend from a bay or the open ocean to a point upstream where there is no significant mixing of fresh water and seawater. Estuarine waters included, but are not limited to, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, as defined in Water Code section 12220, Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait downstream to the Carquinez Bridge, and appropriate areas of the Smith, Mad, Eel, Noyo, Russian, Klamath, San Diego, and Otay rivers. Estuaries do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Inland Surface Waters are all surface waters of the State that do not include the ocean, enclosed bays, or estuaries.

Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation: the highest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous maximum limitation).

Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation: the lowest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous minimum limitation).

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL) means the highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant, over a calendar day (or 24-hour period). For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the arithmetic mean measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Median is the middle measurement in a set of data. The median of a set of data is found by first arranging the measurements in order of magnitude (either increasing or decreasing order). If the number of measurements (n) is odd, then the median = $X_{(n+1)/2}$. If n is even, then the median = $(X_{n/2} + X_{(n/2)+1})/2$ (i.e., the midpoint between the $n/2$ and $n/2+1$).

Method Detection Limit (MDL) is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero, as defined in title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 136, Attachment B, revised as of July 3, 1999.

Minimum Level (ML) is the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method specified sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed.

Mixing Zone is a limited volume of receiving water that is allocated for mixing with a wastewater discharge where water quality criteria can be exceeded without causing adverse effects to the overall water body.

Not Detected (ND) are those sample results less than the laboratory's MDL.

Ocean Waters are the territorial marine waters of the State as defined by California law to the extent these waters are outside of enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons. Discharges to ocean waters are regulated in accordance with the State Water Board's California Ocean Plan.

Persistent pollutants are substances for which degradation or decomposition in the environment is nonexistent or very slow.

Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP) means waste minimization and pollution prevention actions that include, but are not limited to, product substitution, waste stream recycling, alternative waste management methods, and education of the public and businesses. The goal of the PMP shall be to reduce all potential sources of a priority pollutant(s) through pollutant minimization (control) strategies, including pollution prevention measures as appropriate, to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the water quality-based effluent limitation. Pollution prevention measures may be particularly appropriate for persistent bioaccumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. The Regional Water Board may consider cost effectiveness when establishing the requirements of a PMP. The completion and implementation of a Pollution Prevention Plan, if required pursuant to Water Code section 13263.3(d), shall be considered to fulfill the PMP requirements.

Pollution Prevention means any action that causes a net reduction in the use or generation of a hazardous substance or other pollutant that is discharged into water and includes, but is not limited to, input change, operational improvement, production process change, and product reformulation (as defined in Water Code section 13263.3). Pollution prevention does not include actions that merely shift a pollutant in wastewater from one environmental medium to another environmental medium, unless clear environmental benefits of such an approach are identified to the satisfaction of the State or Regional Water Board.

Reporting Level (RL) is the ML (and its associated analytical method) chosen by the Discharger for reporting and compliance determination from the MLs included in this Order. The MLs included in this Order correspond to approved analytical methods for reporting a sample result that are selected by the Regional Water Board either from Appendix 4 of the SIP in accordance with section 2.4.2 of the SIP or established in accordance with section 2.4.3 of the SIP. The ML is based on the proper application of method-based analytical procedures for sample preparation and the absence of any matrix interferences. Other factors may be applied to the ML depending on the specific sample preparation steps employed. For example, the treatment typically applied in cases where there are matrix-effects is to dilute the sample or sample aliquot by a factor of ten. In such cases, this additional factor must be applied to the ML in the computation of the RL.

Satellite Collection System is the portion, if any, of a sanitary sewer system owned or operated by a different public agency than the agency that owns and operates the wastewater treatment facility that a sanitary sewer system is tributary to.

Source of Drinking Water is any water designated as municipal or domestic supply (MUN) in a Regional Water Board Basin Plan.

Standard Deviation (σ) is a measure of variability that is calculated as follows:

$$\sigma = (\sum[(x - \mu)^2]/(n - 1))^{0.5}$$

where:

x is the observed value;

μ is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and

n is the number of samples.

Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) is a study conducted in a step-wise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent or ambient toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in toxicity. The first steps of the TRE consist of the collection of data relevant to the toxicity, including additional toxicity testing, and an evaluation of facility operations and maintenance practices, and best management practices. A Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) may be required as part of the TRE, if appropriate. (A TIE is a set of procedures to identify the specific chemical(s) responsible for toxicity. These procedures are performed in three phases (characterization, identification, and confirmation) using aquatic organism toxicity tests.)

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AMEL	Average Monthly Effluent Limitation
B	Background Concentration
BAT	Best Available Technology Economically Achievable
Basin Plan	*Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties*
BCT	Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology
BMP	Best Management Practices
BMPPP	Best Management Practices Plan
BPJ	Best Professional Judgment
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BPT	Best practicable treatment control technology
C	Water Quality Objective
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CTR	California Toxics Rule
CV	Coefficient of Variation
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWC	California Water Code
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
DNQ	Detected But Not Quantified
ECA	Effluent Concentration Allowance
ELAP	California Department of Health Services Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
ELG	Effluent Limitations, Guidelines and Standards
gpd	gallons per day
IC	Inhibition Coefficient
IC_{15}	Concentration at which the organism is 15% inhibited
IC_{25}	Concentration at which the organism is 25% inhibited
IC_{40}	Concentration at which the organism is 40% inhibited
IC_{50}	Concentration at which the organism is 50% inhibited
LA	Load Allocations
LOEC	Lowest Observed Effect Concentration
LTA	Long-Term Average
MDEL	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
MDL	Method Detection Limit
MEC	Maximum Effluent Concentration
MGD	Million Gallons Per Day
mg/L	Milligrams per Liter
ML	Minimum Level
MRP	Monitoring and Reporting Program
ND	Not Detected
NOEC	No Observable Effect Concentration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NTR	National Toxics Rule

OAL	Office of Administrative Law
POTW	Publicly-Owned Treatment Works
PMP	Pollutant Minimization Plan
QA	Quality Assurance
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
RPA	Reasonable Potential Analysis
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SCP	Spill Contingency Plan
SIP	State Implementation Policy (*Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California*)
SMR	Self Monitoring Reports
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TAC	Test Acceptability Criteria
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TIE	Toxicity Identification Evaluation
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TRE	Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
TSD	Technical Support Document
TSS	Total Suspended Solid
TU	Toxicity Unit
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
WET	Whole Effluent Toxicity
WLA	Waste Load Allocations
WQBEL	Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitation
µg/L	Micrograms per Liter